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## PERU.

*Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Campaign at Callao against plague not continued—Status of plague in Peru—Plague at Chilean ports.*

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, February 9:

Week ended February 8. Four vessels were dispatched, with an aggregate personnel of 387 members of crews, 81 cabin and 61 steerage passengers. These figures include the U. S. S. *Chicago*, with a crew of 250, passed on statement of the medical officer. The other 3 vessels were fumigated.

The campaign against plague in Callao, commenced in October, 1907, has been allowed to lapse, and with the exception of a small squad of men who fumigate houses where actual cases occur, the work is at a standstill.

Bills of health from Chile report 8 cases of plague, with 3 deaths, at Antofagasta in two weeks prior to January 26; and the same disease was still present in the neighborhood of Arica on January 31.

The following are the latest statistics received from the Director de Salubridad:

Locality.	Cases January 23.	New.	Recov- ered.	Died.	Remain- ing Jan- uary 30.
Lima.....	5	5	4	3	3
Callao.....	4				4
Chosica.....		2		1	1
Trujillo.....	29	18	2	5	40
Paita.....	10	2		1	11
Piura.....	6	2		4	4
Ferrenafe.....	4				4
San Geronimo.....	4				4
Catacaos.....	22	8	1	6	23
Eten.....	6				6
San Jose (Lambayeque).....		2			2
San Pedro (neighborhood).....		1		1	
Chepen.....		2		1	

One patient of Chepen escaped from the authorities; result of his case is not known.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Reports from Manila—Improvement in cholera situation in Manila and vicinity—Modification of interisland quarantine—Outbreak of cholera in Province of Zambales—Smallpox on vessels from ports in Japan—Inspection of vessels.*

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, January 22 and 28 and February 6:

Week ended January 18.

Seventy-three cases of cholera with 59 deaths were reported.

While there is an increase of 28 cases with 24 deaths over the number of cases and deaths from cholera reported for the preceding week, yet the outlook is more encouraging than at the close of the week last reported upon. During the early days of the week as high as 17 cases per day was reached. Toward the close of the week the number

of new cases fell to 3 per day, which shows a most decided improvement in the cholera situation in the city of Manila.

In the Mariquina Valley, where 45 cases and 43 deaths were reported for the preceding week, only 3 cases and 2 deaths occurred. There has also been a decided fall in the number of cases reported from the Provinces of Bulacan and Pampanga.

It is noteworthy that many of the cases that occurred during the latter half of the week in Manila were in persons who were afflicted at the time with some other disease. For instance, one case occurred in a Spaniard, who was convalescent from typhoid fever; another in a case of amoebic dysentery; another in a person who had adenitis of the glands of the neck, and another had beriberi. There was also a case in a 13-month-old American child, which subsisted entirely upon milk taken by means of a nursing bottle. A careful investigation was made of this case. In so far as could be ascertained the child received no other food, which would strongly indicate that the canned condensed milk, or the water with which it was mixed, became contaminated by means of flies, especially in view of the fact that the case took place in a large hotel and that no other persons who took meals in the hotel building contracted the disease.

Among the personnel of the steamer *Romulus*, of which mention was made last week, no further cases developed after disinfection at the Cebu quarantine station. Accordingly, the vessel was released January 15.

Vessels clearing for United States ports were granted consular bills of health as follows: January 16, the U. S. army transport *Thomas*, with 189 in the crew, 98 cabin passengers and 925 steerage passengers, was granted a bill of health for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu. The crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects and baggage disinfected. All were held in quarantine at Mariveles for two days from time of leaving Manila. The cargo and baggage were either disinfected, or passed after inspection. The vessel was partially disinfected. All persons on board, total 1,212, were inspected just prior to sailing.

Week ended January 25:

During the week there were 41 cases of cholera with 37 deaths at Manila, a decided fall, there being an actual reduction of 32 cases from the number reported for the previous week. Only 1 case was reported on the city watershed, and during the last 4 days no case was reported in that locality.

An investigation of the city sewers shows that at least one of the main lines is cholera-infected.

Consular bills of health were issued as follows: January 20 the British steamship *Indrapura*, with 73 in the crew, en route from Hong-kong to New York and Boston via Cebu, was granted a supplemental bill of health, after inspection of personnel and cargo. January 20 the British steamship *Taisang*, with 73 crew and 6 passengers, en route from Amoy to Iloilo, was granted a supplemental bill of health. The crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected at Mariveles on arrival at Manila. The personnel was inspected at the hour of sailing.

Week ended February 1, 1908.

Thirteen cases of cholera with 10 deaths were reported.

There has been still a further decrease in the number of cholera cases reported in the city of Manila for the week covered by this report from the numbers reported for the preceding weeks, which were respectively as follows: January 11, 45 cases; January 18, 73 cases; January 25, 41 cases.

There has, however, been an increase in the number of cases reported from the provinces, particularly those provinces which are along the railroad line leading out of the city of Manila.

In the province of Zambales a rather severe outbreak has occurred, there having already been 158 cases and 108 deaths reported.

The laboratory work and investigation of the sewers and esterios of the city of Manila have been actively continued, and cholera organisms have been found in these sewage conduits in various parts of the city.

Owing to the improvement in the cholera situation in and about Manila it was deemed advisable to modify the outgoing interisland quarantine regulations. Vessels proceeding to ports at which Service officers are stationed are not detained; also those which go to ports which are easily accessible by land.

*Smallpox on vessels from ports in Japan.*—The severe outbreak of smallpox which occurred recently in Japan, and more particularly in and about Kobe, made itself known here by the arrival of two vessels with smallpox patients aboard. The first was the steamship *Benvorlich*, which arrived January 23, 1908, from Kobe via Yokohama. Upon reaching the Philippine Islands the boatswain was found to be in the papular stage of the disease. He was immediately removed to the hospital of the Mariveles quarantine station, where he died January 30, 1908. The vessel was thoroughly disinfected. All persons on board were bathed and vaccinated, their effects disinfected, and the vessel allowed to load cargo in quarantine. On January 26, 1908, the large passenger steamship *Nikko Maru*, which plies between Australia, Japan, and the Philippines, was found on arrival to have three persons on board afflicted with smallpox. These were removed and the usual measures of disinfection and vaccination, prescribed by the regulations, were rigidly carried out, after which the vessel proceeded on her voyage to Australia.

Vessels were granted consular bills of health as follows: January 30, the British steamship *Nord*, with 55 crew, en route from Singapore to Iloilo and Cebu, was granted a supplemental bill of health, after the usual inspection. January 30, the British steamship *Croyden*, with 33 crew, en route from Norfolk to Iloilo and Cebu, was granted a supplemental bill of health, all persons on board being inspected at the hour of sailing. February 1, the British steamship *Erroll*, with 44 crew and 5 passengers, en route from Yokohama to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health, after the usual inspection of cargo and personnel.

*Quarantine transactions in the Philippine Islands during the month of December, 1907.*

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued.....	293
Vessels inspected.....	275
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected.....	6, 118
Persons vaccinated.....	110